



CONROY
DIAMONDS AND GOLD P.L.C.

JUNE 4, 2009

NEW ZINC DISCOVERY TO SOUTH OF CLAY LAKE GOLD ANOMALY

- **Extensive Zinc-In-Soil Anomalies With Values Up To 2,947 parts per million (“ppm”)**
 - **Average For All 1,500 Samples Well In Excess Of Typical Background Values**
 - **Gold Remains Company’s Primary Focus But Base Metal Follow-Up Planned**
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Conroy Diamonds and Gold Plc (**AIM: CDG**) is pleased to announce the discovery of a series of extensive zinc-in-soil anomalies on its prospecting licences in Counties Monaghan and Armagh in Ireland.

The anomalies, which extend over several square kilometres, are located to the southeast of the Company’s Clontibret gold target in County Monaghan, where it previously announced a one million ounce gold resource, and to the south of the large gold anomaly recently discovered by the Company at Clay Lake in County Armagh (see attached map).

Approximately 1,500 shallow soil samples were collected and analysed for base metals, returning values ranging up to 2,947 ppm zinc and averaging 374 ppm zinc. More than 300 samples assayed over 500 ppm zinc and 39 samples exceeded 1,000 ppm zinc. Typical background values in the area are less than 200ppm zinc.

The Longford-Down Massif, in which the Company has already outlined an extensive gold trend, has a history of base metals mining. Antimony was mined at Clontibret, where the first gold discovery was made, and shallow lead and zinc mines near Keady in South Armagh were worked in the nineteenth century. Historic mines in the immediate area included the Annaglogh (lead ,zinc ,copper) mine, just west of the newly discovered anomalies, and the College and Clay mines, respectively 4.5km and 2.5km to the north west of those anomalies.

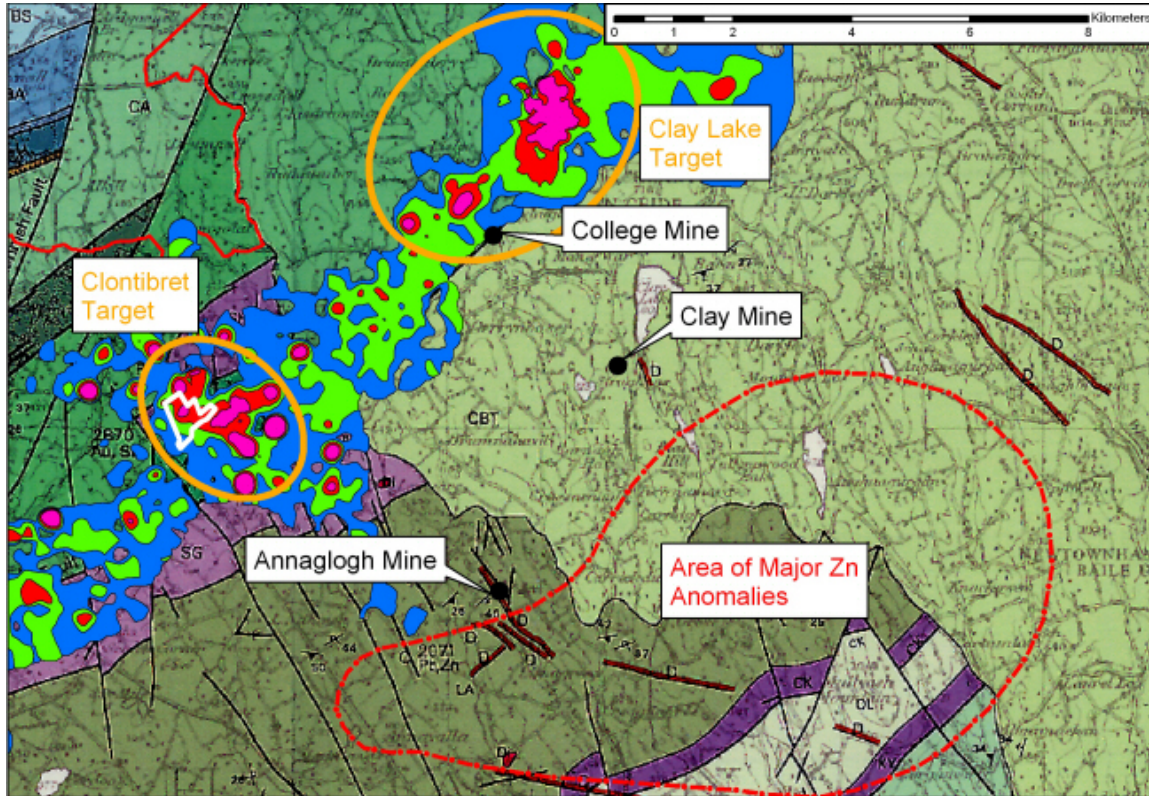
The new zinc discovery lies to the south of the Orlock Bridge Fault which is considered to be a major structural controlling factor influencing mineralisation in the Longford-Down Massif. The zinc anomalies overlie fine to coarse-grained massive greywacke sandstones and micro-conglomerates. This is comparable to parts of the Caledonian geology in Scandinavia, which hosts major stratabound base-metal sulphide deposits.

These base metal findings provide further evidence that a significant metalliferous system is present in the Clay Lake and Clontibret areas of the Longford-Down Massif, perhaps as part of a zoning system ranging from gold occurrences to base metals. The size of this system enhances the significance of the Clay Lake gold target. A follow-up base metal programme is planned by the Company in addition to its ongoing gold programme the area.

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Commenting today, Chairman Professor Richard Conroy said:

“Our primary focus remains the delineation and development of our gold discoveries in the Longford-Down Massif. However, we cannot ignore the possibility that we have made a significant zinc discovery, with initial sample values significantly above the typical background values. If confirmed, this would be a welcome addition to the well-established gold potential on the Company’s licence areas.”



This release has been approved by Kevin McNulty PGeo, who is a member of the Company’s technical staff, who holds a BSc/MSc in Geology and Remote Sensing, in accordance with the guidance note for Mining, Oil & Gas Companies issued by the London Stock Exchange in respect of AIM Companies, which outlines standards of disclosure for mineral projects.

Further details on Conroy Diamonds and Gold can be found on its website at:

www.conroydiamondsandgold.com

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